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USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
24 April 1962

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Mr. (Rickett?) from Hounslow in Hertfordshire writes: "Why should we, the British, arm to the teeth? Why are you Russians depicted as potential enemies?" John Piers from Manchester writes about the unworthy maneuvers of Western representatives in Geneva who shift and dodge to evade an agreement with the Soviet Union. Of course, by no means all British people understand how matters really stand, nor have they become conscious of their opportunities in the struggle for peace. The governments of the Western powers fear that truth is coming within the reach of even wider circles of the public. This is why they maneuver, try to deceive, and divert the people's fury from themselves as culprits in the arms race. It is precisely in this that the reason for the maneuvers of British diplomacy can be found.

ESPIONAGE RECORD OF U.S. AGENT EXPOSED

Moscow TRUD 18 April 1962--A

(Ye. Ivanov and P. Vasilyev article: "The Agent Known Under the Alias of 'the Bronzed'")

(Text) On 4 November 1952 an airplane without identification marks rose from an airfield in the vicinity of the West German city of Wiesbaden. After several hours of flight it crossed the border of the Polish People's Republic. After arriving there the airplane dropped its "load," which did not succeed in reaching its destination, however. With the help of the local population the security organs caught two spies who had been dropped by this nocturnal airplane--S. Shknenovskiy and D. Sosnovskiy. An investigation proved that they had been recruited by American intelligence and had undergone special training in one of the espionage centers near Munich, in the village of Berg. They were taught by American officers and, in addition, by two individuals who called themselves Polish "socialist syndicalists"--named Zarembo and Byalas.

The two nocturnal guests were still giving evidence when the ringleaders of an underground fascist organization, I. Kovalskiy, alias "Mlot," and S. Senko, alias "Viktor," unexpectedly reported to the Polish security organs. They handed the lists of the organization, materials, archives, documents, and money to the authorities. We shall not deal with all the documents, and evidence of these four spies. We shall limit ourselves to only some of it. They prove that the leader of the foreign department of this fascist organization, Matselak, alias "Marek," in November 1950 met a certain Colonel "Pol" of the American intelligence. The two parties concluded an agreement according to which "Marek" pledged to furnish secret information to "Pol," to organize a widespread network of terrorist gangs, and to conduct subversive activities, sabotage, and so forth.

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After a while, "Marek" became short of funds. He was in urgent need of additional sources of income. And he found them with the help of the instructors of the espionage center, Zarenka and Byalas. They introduced him to a man bearing the alias of "the Bronzed," who promised to pay for his services through the mentioned intermediaries. "Pol" sensed "Marek's" second transaction and, suspecting him of doubledealing, demanded explanations. But then it turned out that "the Bronzed" also worked for American intelligence, just as "Pol" did. Matselek wrote about this to his friends: "It became clear that this channel was in fact guided by our friend 'the Bronzed' from the trade unions, and finally this is nothing else but the American intelligence service, subordinated to one and the same center."

The spies working for "the Bronzed" succeeded in getting from him only an advance--3,000 dollars in all. They handed all this money to the Polish authorities. And the statement signed by one of them and which became public property said: "I suppose that many undeniable facts and documents testify to the following: just as Colonel 'Pol' is an official representative of secret intelligence, Irving Brown is also an agent of the American intelligence for Europe, figuring in the spy files under the alias of 'the Bronzed.'"

Irving Brown. . . (TRUD ellipsis) a well-known name! Well, recently the splitter International Confederation of Free Trade Unions reported that as of 2 April 1962 its U.N. representative would be Irving Brown. Imperialism, with its unprecedented moral decline and corruption, has produced a type of people for whom nothing is sacred. They have no conviction for which they are ready to give their lives; they have no principles which cannot be waived. Their aim is to toady before those who have power and to advance their personal welfare. To achieve this they are ready to do everything--to betray their friends and to change their convictions. Irving Brown is an obvious representative of this kind of person.

Brown, "the Bronzed," has a long service record. In the stormy days of the labor movement in 1947-1948, when the hirelings of the monopolies started to undermine the World Federation of Trade Unions, he guided the operation splitting the French General Confederation of Labor--CGT. For this purpose, Brown--as he himself admitted in an interview with one Parisian paper--was given a million dollars.

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On American intelligence orders, "the Bronzed" first made an agreement with the reformist CGT personages and later contacted the leadership of the "Force Ouvriere" splitter group. With the participation of Brown, a report was prepared that determined the tasks and methods of the struggle against the progressive elements in the CGT. As the French paper LE PEUPLE testifies, Brown and his colleagues recommended the organization of police provocations in France as a pretext for the arrest and elimination of militant trade union leaders and activists. Then it was proposed that elections be held in all trade union groups under the control of the regime in which each candidate had to fulfill the condition of making an official statement on his nonadherence to the communist party.

"The plenipotentiary of the AFL for undermining the European trade union movement"--this is what the secretary general of the French CGT, Benoit Franchon, called Brown. And with very good reason: Brown is responsible not only for the splitting operation in the French CGT, but also for the subversive activities in the trade unions of Belgium, Finland, Greece, West Germany, and other countries. Brown knew what he was doing. "We must not struggle against communism with propaganda," he once said to a correspondent of the French paper LE MONDE. "We must put efficient people in the proper places." And this is how they did it.

Early in 1948 Brown recommended that the leaders of the CGT of Belgium support the "extraordinary" measures of the government against the participants and leaders of the powerful strike of the working people which had taken place the day before. The leftists were indicted for conducting subversive activities. The authorities imprisoned the "rioters," and the rightist trade union bosses started a persecution campaign against the progressive personages in the trade union organizations. As a result of the arrest and purge of these leftists, the opportunists could seize full control of the federation.

Then "the Bronzed" went to Greece. What did he do there? The same as in Belgium: he helped the reactionaries to drive out the progressive personages from the federation of trade unions. Brown rushed around in West Europe, performed one subversive act after another, split the ranks of the trade unions, placed "his people," and prepared the show which later on was called the founding congress of the splitter International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

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In 1949 the leader of U.S. intelligence in France (officially the head of the American mission for economic cooperation) (brackets as printed), Donald Bruce, ordered Brown to handle the political emigrants from social democratic parties and trade unions. "The Bronzed" was not inexperienced in this field. He had already secretly visited Czechoslovakia, Poland, and other countries of East Europe. The goal of his trip, as Brown openly admitted to a New York POST correspondent, was to establish "American fifth columns which would act in favor of the West in case of war." During his espionage travels "the Bronzed" established contacts, primarily with persons who had connections with trade union personages among the "expellees." As a matter of course, Brown did not have to work hard after such a trip to find a common language with the Polish "socialist syndicalists," who were training saboteurs and intelligence people in the espionage center near Munich.

The United States acts in the world arena as an international gendarme. The American imperialists were late when the colonial cake was distributed. Now they are trying to make up for what they missed. The means which the United States uses for this purpose are armed blackmail, economic pressure, and the buying of venal bourgeois leaders. Considering the important role of the trade unions at the present stage of the international workers movement, the U.S. imperialists do not fail to pay them due attention. They understand very well that it is easier for them to lay their hands on those countries where there is still no unity of proletarian forces and no union of the patriotic forces. And in this infamous pursuit, people of Brown's type come in handy.

Irving Brown has an enormous office with a large staff. The work of the European representative of AFL-CIO has increased. The masters of "the Bronzed" have been daily fomenting trouble in the young workers movement in Asia and Africa, which is gathering strength. On the orders of his superiors Brown rushes one day to the shores of the Indian Ocean and then back again to the "Black Continent." In May 1961 this saboteur was seen in Casablanca; he was trying to frustrate the work of the first all-African trade union conference. In January 1962 his name was ominously heard in Nigeria. On 29 January 1962 the Nigerian Trade Union Congress sent a letter to U.S. President Kennedy demanding that he should "immediately put an end to all kinds of attempts at American interference with the internal affairs of Nigeria." At the same time the congress demanded the eviction from the country of a member of the U.S. Embassy in Nigeria, George McCray, and the prohibition of the entrance into Nigeria of the European representative of AFL-CIO, Irving Brown.

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What were the plans of "the Bronzed" that time? At a press conference on 30 January, the secretary general of the Nigerian Trade Union Congress, Nok, distributed among the correspondents a photostat of a letter which Brown had written to McCray. He characterized this letter as a document which clearly shows the enormous damage done to Nigeria by American spies under the mask of trade union personages who try to break the unity of the Nigerian workers. As Nok further reported, the trade union center of AFL-CIO, acting on orders of the Pentagon and the U.S. State Department, had sent to Nigeria a vanguard of hirelings who, cooperating with Borkhoy from the splitter trade union congress in Nigeria, engaged in large-scale bribery of the delegates selected for the united trade union conference in Ibadan. This operation was guided by the European representative of AFL-CIO, the same agent of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, Irving Brown.

"Split, scare, and buy. Do not spare money!" This is the command from Washington to the leaders of AFL-CIO, the Central Intelligence Agency, and the State Department. And Brown tries. Just try not to fulfill this command; he is, after all, in the secret service, this agent under the alias of "the Bronzed."

FRIENDSHIP KEYNOTES SOVIET-BLOC TIES

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Nikolayev on Aid to Albania

Moscow in Albanian to Albania 2100 GMT 16 April 1962--L

(Text) The Soviet press has published the slogans of the CPSU Central Committee on the occasion of the day of international solidarity of the working people, 1 May. Among them is a slogan equally dear to the Soviet miner and the Albanian oil worker, the Soviet doctor and the Albanian teacher, the Soviet collective farmer and the Albanian peasant. This slogan says: Fraternal greetings to the working people of the Albanian People's Republic who are building socialism. Long live the everlasting and unbreakable friendship and cooperation between the Soviet and Albanian peoples. This slogan illustrates best the feelings of love and friendship of the Soviet peoples toward the fraternal Albanian people.

Friendship and fraternity, what wonderful words they are, what a never ending source of forces capable of achieving wonders. The countries proceeding on the road of the Great October, the road of the building of socialism and communism, are growing daily, are becoming stronger, and are obtaining new blood in internationalist friendship and brotherhood.

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The friendship between the Soviet and Albanian peoples has profound historic roots which have been growing and becoming stronger from century to century. Russian and Albanian patriots more than once have shed their blood against the Turkish occupier. Soviet Russia was the first to denounce the secret Treaty of London of 1915 which provided for the dismemberment of Albania among the imperialist powers. Were it not for Soviet Russia, the Albanian newspaper POLITIKA wrote at the time, nothing in the world could have destroyed this treaty.

True to Marxist-Leninist principles of proletarian internationalism, the Soviet Government has always persistently followed the policy of defending the rights of the Albanian people for a free and independent life. It was the Soviet Union and no other state which was the only country to firmly condemn the rapacious attack of Italian fascism against Albania in April 1939. In the difficult days of World War II, in December 1942 when the Hitlerites were attacking Volgograd with fury, the Soviet Government made a special declaration on Albania's independence. The declaration pointed out that the Soviet Union did not recognize any claim of Italian imperialism on Albanian territory and that it wished to see Albania freed from the fascist occupiers and its independence reestablished.

Respecting the independence and sovereignty of the peoples, the Soviet Government particularly stressed in the declaration that the question of the future regime of Albania was an internal question and must be solved by the Albanian people themselves.

Soviet-Albanian friendship has been further strengthened during the years of the common struggle against the fascist occupiers. The victories of the Soviet Army on the fronts of World War II have inspired Albanian patriots to new heroic deeds and created favorable conditions for the Albanian people to liberate their country from fascist occupiers, to establish the people's democratic regime, and to pursue the building of socialism in Albania.

Since Albania's liberation, the Soviet Union has more than once given Albania serious aid and has persistently defended Albania from the attacks of the imperialist powers. It was precisely at the initiative of the Soviet Union that Albania became a member of the Warsaw Pact. Guided by Leninist principles of international solidarity, the Soviet Government has given Albania great economic aid. The Soviet Union has given Albania credits on favorable terms and aid in the form of gifts and other kinds of aid totaling more than 2 billion rubles.